

Chapter

IV

HIGHER EDUCATION AND LIFE ABROAD

1st FORMAL SCHOOLING - BINAN,
LAGUNA

MAESTRO JUSTIANO REYNO - CRUZ
CURRICULAR WORKS - \rightarrow MANILA

ENTRANCE EXAM AT ATENEO MUNICIPAL
COLEGIO DE SAN JUAN
LETUAN

Education in Manila and Europe and Early Travels

Don Francisco sent his son Jose for further education to Manila in June 1872. Paciano found Jose a boarding house in Intramuros though Jose later transferred to a house on Calle Carballo in the Santa Cruz area. In the following year, Jose transferred residence to No. 6 Calle Magallanes. Two years later, he became an intern (boarding student) at Ateneo and stayed there until his graduation from the institution.

From 1877 to 1882, Rizal studied at the University of Santo Tomas, enrolling in the course Philosophy and Letters, but shifted to Medicine a year after. During his first year at UST, he simultaneously took at the Ateneo a vocational course leading to being an expert surveyor. He boarded in the house of a certain Concha Leyva in Intramuros, and later in *Casa Tomasina*, at Calle 6, Santo Tomas, Intramuros. In *Casa Tomasina*, his landlord and uncle Antonio Rivera had a daughter, Leonor, who became Jose's sweetheart. (For Jose Rizal's love affair with Leonor Rivera [and another Leonor—Leonor Valenzuela], read Appendix P: "Jose Rizal's Filipino Girlfriends.")



Rizal's crayon sketch of
Leonor Rivera, his 'true love'
(OurHappySchool.com)

Education at the Ateneo

There is a claim that from the Biñan school, Rizal studied at Colegio de San Juan de Letran. The supposed story stated that after attending his classes for almost three months in Letran, Jose was asked by the Dominican friars to look for another school because of his radical and bold questions.

However, standard biographies agree that Rizal just took the entrance examination in that institution, but Don Francisco sent him to enroll instead in Ateneo Municipal in June 1872. Run by the Jesuit congregation (Society of Jesus), Ateneo upheld religious instruction, advanced education, rigid discipline, physical culture, and cultivation of the arts, like music, drawing, and painting. (Ironically, this school, which is now the archrival of De La Salle in being exclusively luxurious, among others, was formerly the Escuela Pia (Charity School)—a school for poor boys in Manila established by the city government in 1817.)

Paciano found Jose a boarding house in Intramuros but Jose later transferred to the house of a spinster situated on Calle Carballo in the Santa Cruz area. There he became acquainted with various mestizos who were said to be begotten by friars. (Jose perhaps had not thought twice to befriend them, believing that they were probably nice people—for after all, they were "*mga anak ng pari*" [children of priests]).

To encourage healthy competitions, classes at the Ateneo were divided into two groups, which constantly competed against each other. One group, named the Roman Empire, comprised the interns (boarders) while the other one, the Carthaginian Empire, consisted of the externs (non-boarders). Within an empire, members were also in continuous competition as they vied for the top ranks called dignitaries—Emperor, being the highest position, followed by Tribune, Decurion, Centurion, and Standard-Bearer respectively. Initially placed at the tail of the class as a newcomer, Jose was soon continually promoted—that just after a month, he had become an Emperor, receiving a religious picture as a prize.

When the term ended, he attained the mark of excellent in all the subjects and in the examinations. The second year, Jose transferred residence to No. 6 Calle Magallanes. He obtained a medal at the end of that academic term. In the third year, he won prizes in the quarterly examinations. The following year, his parents placed him as intern (boarding student) in the school and stayed there until his graduation. At the end of the school year, he garnered five medals, with which he said he could somewhat repay his father for his sacrifices. On March 23, 1877, he received the Bachelor of Arts degree, graduating as one of the nine students in his class declared "sobresaliente" or outstanding.

Some of his priest-professors at the Ateneo were Jose Bech, a man with mood swings and somewhat of a lunatic and of an uneven humor; Francisco de Paula

Sanchez, an upright, earnest, and caring teacher whom Rizal considered his best professor; Jose Vilaclara; and a certain Mineves. At the Ateneo, Rizal cultivated his talent in poetry, applied himself regularly to gymnastics, and devoted time to painting and sculpture. Don Augustin Saez, another professor, thoughtfully guided him in drawing and painting, and the Filipino Romualdo de Jesus lovingly instructed him in sculpture.

Education at the UST

In 1877, Rizal enrolled in the University of Santo Tomas, taking the course on Philosophy and Letters. At the same time, however, he took at the Ateneo a land-surveyor and assessor's degree (expert surveyor), a vocational course. He finished his surveyor's training in 1877, passed the licensing examination in May 1878 though the license was granted to him only in 1881 when he reached the age of majority.

After a year at UST, Jose changed course and enrolled in Medicine to be able to cure the deteriorating eyesight of his mother. Being tired of the discrimination by the Dominican professors against Filipino students, he nonetheless stopped attending classes at UST in 1882. It is worthwhile to note that another reason for Rizal's not completing medicine at UST was that the method of instruction was obsolete and repressive. (Rizal's observation perhaps had served as a challenge for UST to improve its mode of instruction.)

If records were accurate, Rizal had taken a total of 19 subjects in UST and finished them with varied grades, ranging from excellent to fair. Notably, he got 'excellent' in all his subjects in the Philosophy course.

Education in Europe

On May 3, 1882, Rizal left for Spain and enrolled in Medicine and Philosophy and Letters at the Universidad Central de Madrid on November 3. On some days of November 1884, Rizal was involved in the chaotic student demonstrations by the Central University students in which many were wounded, hit by cane, arrested, and imprisoned. The protest rallies started after Dr. Miguel Morayta had been excommunicated by bishops for delivering a liberal speech, proclaiming the freedom of science and the teacher, at the opening ceremony of the academic year. (Incidentally, the street in Manila named after Morayta ["Nicanor Reyes Street" today] has always been affected by, if not itself the venue of, student demonstrations.)

In June of 1884, Rizal received the degree of Licentiate in Medicine at the age of 23. His rating though was just "fair" for it was affected by the "low" grades he

got from UST. In the next school year (1884-1885), he took and completed three additional subjects leading to the Doctor of Medicine degree. He was not awarded the Doctor's diploma though for failing to pay the fee and the required thesis.

Exactly on his 24th birthday, the Madrid university awarded him the degree of Licentiate in Philosophy and Letters with the grade of "excellent", (sobresaliente). (One can thus make the argument that Rizal was better as a "philosopher" than a physician.)

Wanting to cure his mother's advancing blindness, Rizal went to Paris. He was said to have attended medical lectures at the University of Paris. From November 1885 to February 1886, he worked as an assistant to Dr. Louis de Weckert. Through this leading French ophthalmologist, Rizal thankfully learned how to perform all the ophthalmological operations.

On February 3, 1886, Rizal arrived in Heidelberg, Germany. He attended the lectures of Dr. Otto Becker and Professor Wilhelm Kuehne at the University of Heidelberg. He also worked at the University Eye Hospital under the guidance of Dr. Becker. Under the direction of this renowned German ophthalmologist, Rizal had learned to use the then newly invented ophthalmoscope (invented by Hermann von Helmholtz), which he later used to operate on his mother's eye. In Heidelberg, the 25-year-old Rizal completed his eye specialization.

Afterward, Rizal spent three months in the nearby village, Wilhemsfeld, where he wrote the last few chapters of *Noli Me Tangere*. He stayed at the pastoral house of a kind Protestant pastor, Dr. Karl Ullmer, the whole family of whom became Rizal's good friends. In August 1886, he attended lectures on history and psychology at the University of Leipzig. In November 1886, he reached Berlin, the famous city where he worked as an assistant in Dr. Schweigger's clinic and attended lectures at the University of Berlin.

In Berlin, he was inducted as a member of the Berlin's "Ethnological Society," "Anthropological Society," "Geographical Society." In April 1887, he was invited to deliver an address in German before the "Ethnographic Society" of Berlin on the orthography and structure of the Tagalog language.

In Germany, Rizal met and befriended the famous academicians and scholars at the time. Among them were Prof. Friedrich Ratzel, a German historian; Dr. Hanz Meyer, a German anthropologist; Dr. Feodor Jagor, the author of *Travels in the Philippines*, which Rizal had read as a student in Manila; Dr. Rudolf Virchow, a German anthropologist; and Rudolf's son, Dr. Hans Virchow, Descriptive Anatomy professor.

Especially after the hero's martyrdom, these people who were the renowned personalities in the academe not only in Germany but also in Europe were so proud that once in their lives they had known the educated and great Filipino named Jose Rizal. (A lecture that concentrates on Jose Rizal's education is available in Appendix H: "Jose Rizal's Education.")

Life in Europe

As mentioned, Rizal stopped attending classes at UST in 1882, for he was sick and tired of the discriminatory and oppressive Dominican professors. On May 3 of that year, he thus left for Spain not only to complete his studies but also to widen his political knowledge through exposure to European governments. It is funny that his departure for Spain had gone down to history as a "secret departure", although at least ten people—including his three siblings and an uncle—collaborated in his going away, exclusive of the unnamed and unnumbered Jesuit priests and intimate friends who co-conspired in the plan.

In Europe

On his way to Madrid, Rizal had many stopovers. He first disembarked and visited the town of Singapore. Onboard the steamship "Djemnah," he passed through Punta de Gales, Colombo, and Aden. En route to Marseilles, he went across the historic waterway of Suez Canal and visited the Italian city of Naples. He left Marseilles, France for Barcelona in an express train.



Consuelo Ortiga y Rey: Depicted by OurHappySchool.com as 'Crush ng Bayan' in Rizal's time (ourhappyschool.com)

After some months, Rizal left Barcelona for Madrid. On September 16, 1882, Rizal met and befriended Consuelo Ortiga y Rey, the prettiest of the daughters of Don Pablo Ortiga y Rey, the Spanish liberal and former mayor of Manila who became vice-president of the Council of the Philippines in the Ministry of Colonies. Consuelo suggested in her diary entry that on the first day she met Rizal, they talked the whole night and that the young Filipino said many beautiful things about her. (We can say thus that as Rizal arrived in Madrid, "May consuelo agad siya!" For Rizal-and-Consuelo's love story, read Appendix Q: "Jose Rizal's Lovers in the Foreign Lands.")

Rizal enrolled in Medicine and Philosophy and Letters at the Universidad Central de Madrid on November 3, 1882. In Rizal's letter dated February 13, 1883, he informed Paciano of his meeting with some Filipinos: "The Tuesday of the Carnival we had a Filipino luncheon and dinner in the house of the Paternos, each one contributing one duro. We ate with our hands boiled rice, chicken adobo, fried fish, and roast pig" ("Letters between Rizal and Family," n.d.).

Ironically, a year after that sumptuous feasting, Rizal became penniless as his family encountered economic regression. One day in June 1884, Rizal who failed to eat breakfast still went to school and even won a gold medal in a contest. Later that

day, he attended the dinner party held in honor of two award-winning Filipino painters, Juan Luna and Felix Resurreccion Hidalgo. In the occasion, he delivered a very daring liberal speech (known today as "Rizal's Brindis Speech"), which became so controversial that it even caused sickness to his worrying mother. (Indeed, being broke and hungry could really make one braver and more impulsive. As one colleague commented, "*Hayop man, 'pag nagugutom, tumatapang!*")

In 1885, Rizal who had finished his two courses in Madrid went to Paris, France. From November 1885 to February 1886, he worked as an assistant to the celebrated ophthalmologist Dr. Louis de Weckert.

In February 3, 1886, he left Paris for Heidelberg, Germany. He attended lectures and training at the University of Heidelberg where he was said to have completed his eye specialization. Afterward, Rizal settled for three months in the nearby village, Wilhelmsfeld, at the pastoral house of a Protestant pastor, Dr. Karl Ullmer.

It was during this time that the correspondence and long-distance friendship between Jose and Ferdinand Blumentritt began. Rizal wrote a letter in German and sent it with a bilingual (Spanish and Tagalog) book Aritmiteca to Blumentritt who was interested in studying Jose's native language.

Jose traveled next to Leipzig and attended some lectures at its university. Having reached Dresden afterward, he met and befriended Dr. Adolph B. Meyer, the Director of the Anthropological and Ethnological Museum. Also a Filipinologist, Meyer showed Rizal some interesting things taken from tombs in the Philippines.

In November 1886, he went to Berlin and further enhanced his skills and knowledge in ophthalmology. In that famous city, not only did he learn other languages but also became member of various scientific communities and befriended many famed intellectuals at the time. On February 21, 1887, he finished his first novel, the Noli, and it came off the press a month later.



Self-portrait of Rizal sent to Blumentritt: The Spanish inscription translates: "To my distinguished friend Don Fernando Blumentritt, proof of my affection, José Rizal." (ourhappyschool.com)

Grand Europe Tour

With his friend Maximo Viola who loaned him some amount to cover for the printing of the Noli, Rizal traveled to various places in Europe. Through Paciano's remittance, Jose had paid Viola and decided to further explore some places in Europe before returning to the Philippines. They went first to see Potsdam, a city southwest of Berlin (which later became the historical site of the Potsdam Conference in 1945 in which the leaders of powerful nations deliberated upon the postwar administration of Germany.)



On May 11, 1887, they left Berlin for Dresden and witnessed the regional floral exposition there. Wanting to see Blumentritt, they went to Leitmeritz, Bohemia passing through Teschen (Decin, Czechoslovakia). Professor Blumentritt warmly received them at Leitmeritz railroad station. The professor identified Jose through the pencil sketch, which he (Rizal) had previously made of himself and sent to Blumentritt. The professor acted as their tour guide, introducing them to his family and to famous European scientists, like Dr. Carlos Czepelak and Prof. Robert Klutschak.

On May 16, the two Filipinos left Leitmeritz for Prague where they saw the tomb of the famous astronomer Copernicus (who formulated a heliocentric model of the universe, which placed the Sun, rather than the Earth, at the center). They stopped at Brunn on their way to Vienna. They met the famed Austrian novelist Norfenfals in Vienna, and Rizal was interviewed by Mr. Alder, a correspondent of the newspaper *Extra Blatt* ("Rizal in Vienna," n.d.).

To see the sights of the Danube River, they left Vienna in a boat where they saw passengers using paper napkins. From Lintz, they had a short stay in Salzburg. Reaching Munich, they tasted the local beer advertised as Germany's finest. In Nuremberg, they saw the infamous torture machines used in the so-called Catholic Inquisition. Afterward, they went to Ulm and climbed Germany's tallest cathedral there. They also went to Stuttgart, Baden, and then Rheinfall where they saw Europe's most beautiful water fall.

In Switzerland, they toured Schaffhausen, Basel, Bern, and Lausanne before staying in Geneva. Rizal's 15-day stay in Geneva was generally enjoyable except when he learned about the exhibition of some Igorots in Madrid, side by side some animals and plants. Not only did the primitive Igorots in *bahag* become objects of ridicule and laughter, one of them, a woman, also died of pneumonia.

On June 19, 1887, Rizal treated Viola for it was his (Rizal) 26th birthday. Four days after, they parted ways—Viola went back to Barcelona while Rizal proceeded to Italy. In Italy, Rizal went to see Turin, Milan, Venice, and Florence. In Rome, he paid a visit to historical places, like the Amphitheatre and the Roman Forum. On June 29, he had seen the famous edifices, like the St. Peter's Church, in the Vatican City. Literally and figuratively speaking, Rizal did go places. (As millennials put it, "Nag-gala talaga ang lolo mo!")

First Homecoming

Despite being warned by friends and loved ones, Jose was adamant in his decision to return to his native land. From a French port in Marseilles, he boarded on July 3, 1887 the steamer "Djemnah." It sailed to the East through the Suez Canal

and reached Saigon on the 30th of the month. Rizal then took the steamer "Haiphong" and reached Manila near midnight of August 5.

After meeting some friends in Manila, he returned to Calamba on August 8. Restoring his mother's eyesight, he began to be dubbed as "German doctor" or "Doctor Uliman" (from the word "Aleman" which means German) and made a lot of money because people from different places flocked to him for a better vision.

Because of his enemies' allegation that his "Noli" contained subversive ideas, Rizal was summoned by the Governor-General Emilio Terrero. Seeing no problem in the book, Terrero nonetheless assigned to Rizal a bodyguard, Don Jose Taviel de Andrade, to protect the *balikbayan* from his adversaries.

In December 1887, the Calamba folks asked Rizal's assistance in collecting information as regards Dominican *hacienda* management. It was in compliance with the order of the government to investigate the way friar estates were run. So Rizal had objectively reported, among others, that the Dominican Order had arbitrarily increased the land rent and charged the tenants for nonexistent agricultural services. Enraged by Rizal's reports, the friars pressured the governor-general to "advise" the author of the *Noli* to leave the country. (In other words, "*Napuno na talaga sa kanya ang mga pari.*")

Rizal's (required) second travel abroad may have been upsetting, but it nonetheless provided him with another opportunity to have a new set of adventurous journeys.

Suggested Class Activities

1. Read Jose Rizal's Brindis Speech (for the full-text English translation, consult the article, "Jose Rizal's Brindis Speech: A Toast Honoring Juan Luna and Felix Resurreccion Hidalgo" in OurHappySchool.com). Make a criticism.
2. Class Discussion:
 - a. Compare Rizal's education in Ateneo and UST.
 - b. Assess Rizal's aims and reasons for studying abroad.
 - c. Evaluate Governor-General Emilio Terrero's "advice" for Rizal to leave the country.

E-Learning Assignment:

Taking Exciting E-Learning Fun Quiz Game:

1. Go online to www.OurHappySchool.com. Through its search engine (upper right section), look for the entry "The Love Life of Jose Rizal: A Fun Quiz Game."
2. Take the exciting electronic fun quiz game. Share the page on your Twitter/Facebook account (using hash tags #NATReviewer #UPCATReviewer #Jensenismo #RizalLoveLife).
3. Print screen your score, print the file, and submit it to your teacher. Have fun!

Evaluation

I. Identification

Identify the term/s being referred to.

1. Primitive people The people who became objects of ridicule and laughter in an exhibition in Madrid
2. Francisco La Varga The upright, earnest, and caring teacher whom Rizal considered his best professor
3. Berlin The city where Rizal learned many languages and became member of various scientific communities
4. German doctor or "Doctor Uman" Rizal was labeled with this name after restoring his mother's eyesight
5. University of La Tomac A prominent university where Rizal enrolled in the course Philosophy and Letters
6. Maximo Viola The friend who loaned Rizal some amount to cover for the printing of the *Noli Me Tangere*
7. Don Jose Taviel de Ardena The bodyguard who was assigned to Rizal to protect him from his adversaries
8. Haiphong The steamer, which Rizal took to reach Manila near midnight of August.
9. Meyer The Filipinologist who showed Rizal some interesting things taken from tombs in the Philippines
10. Potsdam A city southwest of Berlin which later became the historical site of the Potsdam Conference in 1945

II. True or False

Write T if the statement is true; F if false.

- T 1. From 1877 to 1882, Rizal studied at the University of Santo Tomas, enrolling in the course Philosophy and Letters, but shifted to Medicine a year after.
- F 2. Classes at the Ateneo were divided into two groups, namely, the Gryffindor Empire, comprising the interns (boarders) while the other one, the Slytherin Empire, consisting of the externs (non-boarders).
Roman Catholicism (Rizal & family)
- T 3. Rizal was adamant in his decision to return to his native land.
- F 4. Rizal attended a dinner party held in honor of two award-winning Filipino painters, Juan Luna and Antonio Luna.
- T 5. From November 1885 to February 1886, Jose worked as an assistant to the celebrated ophthalmologist Dr. Louis de Weckert.
- T 6. In *Casa Tomasina*, Rizal's landlord and uncle Antonio Rivera had a daughter, Leonor, who became his sweetheart.
- F 7. Rizal stopped attending classes at Ateneo in 1882 for he was sick and tired of the discriminatory and oppressive Dominican professors.
- T 8. Dr. Feodor Jagor is the author of *Travels in the Philippines*, which Rizal read as a student in Manila.
- T 9. Ateneo was formerly the *Escuela Pia* (Charity School)—a school for poor boys in Manila established by the city government in 1817.
- T 10. At the dinner party of Juan Luna and Antonio Luna, Rizal delivered a very daring liberal speech, which became so controversial that it even caused sickness to his worrying mother.

III. Essay

1. What do you think is the essence of Rizal's travels?



2. Would you consider Rizal a congenial person based on his interactions? Cite some instances to support your answer.

3. Is it sensible to invest on education? Why or Why not?

4. What can students learn from Rizal as regards his seemingly endless pursuit for knowledge?

5. If given a chance, would you pursue further studies like the national hero? Why or Why not?

Second Travel Abroad

What Jose Rizal failed to accomplish in his six-month stay in the country during his first homecoming was to visit his girlfriend Leonor Rivera in Pangasinan. His father strongly opposed the idea, sensing that the visit would put Leonor's family in jeopardy.

In Hong Kong and Japan

On February 3, 1888, Rizal sailed to Hong Kong onboard "Zafiro" and just stayed inside the ship during its short stop at Amoy. He stayed at Victoria Hotel in Hong Kong (not in Sta. Mesa) and visited the nearby city Macao for two days along with a friend, Jose Maria Basa. Among other things, Rizal experienced in Hong Kong the noisy firecracker-laden Chinese New Year and the marathon lauriat party characterized by numerous dishes being served. (Yes, the "lauriat" combo meal in "Chowking" originated from this Chinese party.)



Seiko Usui ('O-Sei-San'): Rizal's tour guide and sweetheart in Japan.
(OurHappySchool.com)

From Hong Kong, he reached Yokohama, Japan on February 28 and proceeded to Tokyo the next day. He lived in the Spanish legation in Tokyo upon the invitation of its secretary, Juan Perez Caballero. In March 1888, he heard a Tokyo band nicely playing a European music and was astonished to find out after the gig that some of its members were Filipinos (G. Zaide & S. Zaide, 1984, p. 130). (From this information, we can surmise that even during Rizal's time, there were Filipino entertainers in Japan ["Japayuki" or "Japayuko"].)

But if there was a person who was truly entertained at the time, it was Rizal himself who was amused by the Japanese girl who would pass by the legation every day. The 23-year old Seiko Usui whom he fondly called 'O-Sei-San' became his tour guide and sweetheart rolled into one. (For Rizal-

and-Seiko's love story, read the Appendix Q: "Jose Rizal's Lovers in the Foreign Lands.")

Feb - 1888 - Zafiro - Victoria Hotel - Macao - Jose Maria Basa
 → Firecrackers / Lauriat Party
 Japan - Feb 28, 1888 - Tokyo - Spanish Legation - Juan Perez Caballero - Japayuki - Seiko Usui (O-Sei-San)
 America - April 1888 - San Francisco -

Sail to the West

But because he loved his mission more than O-Sei-San, Rizal boarded the "Belgic" on April 13, 1888. In the vessel, he had befriended Tetcho Suehiro, a Japanese novelist and human rights fighter who was also forced by his government to leave his country. The ship arrived in San Francisco on April 28. For a week, the ship's passengers were, however, quarantined, allegedly because of the cholera outbreak in the Far East. In reality, some politicians were just questioning the arrival of the Chinese coolies in the ship who would displace white laborers in railroad-construction projects.

On May 6, Rizal went to Oakland. Onboard a train, he took his evening meal in Sacramento and woke up in Reno, Nevada. He had visited also the states of Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, and finally reached New York on May 13. On Bedloe Island, he had seen the Statue of Liberty symbolizing freedom and democracy. Ironically, Rizal observed that there was racial inequality in the land and thus concluded that real freedom was only for the whites. (Although if Rizal were alive today, he would be surprised to know that the Americans had already allowed a black guy to become their president for two terms.)

In Great Britain, Paris, and Spain

Onboard the ship "City of Rome," Rizal sailed for Liverpool on May 16, 1888 and arrived there on May 24. A day after, he reached London and stayed briefly at Dr. Antonio Ma. Regidor's house. He then boarded at the Beckett residence where he was lovingly served by Gertrude, the daughter of his landlord. (For Rizal-and-Gertrude's love story, read Appendix Q: "Jose Rizal's Lovers in the Foreign Lands.")



Gertrude Beckett: Rizal called her by her nickname 'Gettie' and she affectionately called him 'Pettie.'
(Ourhappyschool.com)

In June 1888, Rizal made friends with Dr. Reinhold Rost and his family. Expert in Malayan language, Rost had in his house a good Filipiniana library. Our national hero was described by Rost as "a pearl of a man" ("*una perla de hombre*").

In London, Rizal manually copied and annotated Morga's *Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas*, a rare book available in the British Museum. He also became the honorary president of the patriotic society *Asociacion La Solidaridad* (Solidaridad Association) and wrote articles for the *La Solidaridad*. In his 10-month stay in London, he had short visits in Paris, Madrid, and Barcelona. In Spain, he met Marcelo H. del Pilar for the

first time. (For detailed discussions on Rizal's collaborations, friendship, rivalry, and "quarrels" with Del Pilar, read Appendix L: "Jose Rizal and Marcelo H. Del Pilar.")

Del Pilar was one of the renowned members of the *Propaganda Movement*, along with Graciano Lopez Jaena (publisher of *La Solidaridad*), Mariano Ponce, and Rizal. (For Rizal's collaboration and relation with Jaena and Ponce, read Appendix O: "Rizal's Relations with other Filipino Patriots and Heroes.")

Propaganda was a patriotic socio-political organization founded in 1872 by Filipinos who had settled in Europe. Its members were mainly the Filipino liberals exiled in 1872 and the Filipino students studying in Europe's universities at the time. Also considered a cultural and literary organization, the *Propaganda* had a principal publication, the *La Solidaridad*. (More discussions on the *Propaganda Movement* are available in Appendix K: *The Propaganda Movement, La Liga Filipina, and Katipunan*.)



Rizal, Del Pilar and Jaena: Called the Triumvirate of the Propaganda Movement (ourhappyschool.com)

The *Propaganda* primarily aimed to bring to Spain's attention the real needs of its colony, the Philippines. Among many other things, the Propagandists specifically advocated (a) the recognition of the Philippines as a province of Spain and its (Philippines) representation in the Spanish parliament (*Cortes Generales*); (b) the secularization of the Philippine parishes and clergy; (c) the equality between the Spanish and the Filipino, especially in entering government service; (d) the establishment of government-funded schools not run by the friars; (e) the abolition of the "polo" (forced labor) and "vandalia" (forced sale of local products to the government); and (f) the recognition of human rights and freedom, especially the freedoms of speech and association.

Seemingly advocating racial or cultural integration, the *Propaganda Movement* is thus branded as assimilationist. In anthropology and sociology, assimilation is the process whereby individuals or groups of differing ethnic heritage are absorbed into the dominant culture of a society. The process of assimilating involves taking on the traits of the dominant culture (e.g., colonizer) to such a degree that the assimilating group (e.g., the colonized people) becomes socially indistinguishable from the other members of the society. Contextually, the "assimilationist" stand in Rizal's time refers mainly to the advocacy to have the Philippines be treated as one of Spain's provinces.

Rizal and Del Pilar are said to have later abandoned the "assimilationist" stand (although this is questioned by many historians, especially those who claim.

that either Rizal or Del Pilar was even anti-revolutionary. In some sure ways, nonetheless, both Rizal and Del Pilar inspired the establishment and mission of Andres Bonifacio's revolutionary society, the *Katipunan*.

In France

Leaving London for good, he went to Paris in March 1889. He shortly lived in the house of a friend, Valentin Ventura, before transferring to a little room where he had as roommates two Filipinos, one of whom was Jose Albert, a student from Manila. In Paris, Rizal frequented the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, working on his annotation of the *Sucesos*. He spent his spare hours in the houses of friends like Juan Luna and his wife Paz Pardo de Tavera. Rizal witnessed the Universal Exposition of Paris, having as its greatest attraction the Eiffel Tower.

Rizal formed the *Kidlat Club*, a temporary social club, which brought together Filipinos witnessing the exposition. He also organized the *Indios Bravos*, an association which envisioned Filipinos being recognized for their admirable skills in many fields. Rizal, likewise formed the mysterious *Redencion de los Malayos* (Redemption of the Malays), which aimed to propagate useful knowledge. In Paris, Rizal also finished and published his annotation of the *Sucesos*.

In Belgium

After celebrating the Yuletide season in Paris in 1889, Rizal shortly visited London for the last time. With Jose Albert, Rizal left Paris for Brussels on January 28, 1890. The two stayed in a boarding house administered by the Jacoby sisters (Suzanne and Marie) where Rizal met and had a transitory affair with (another) Suzanne (also called Petite), the niece of his landladies. (For Rizal-and-Suzanne's love story, read Appendix Q: "Jose Rizal's Lovers in the Foreign Lands.")



Suzanne Jacoby: Jose Rizal's Fling
(ourhappyschool.com)

In Belgium, Rizal busied himself with writing the *Fili* and contributing for *La Solidaridad* using the pen names *Dimas Alang* and *Laong Laan*. When he heard the news that the Calamba agrarian trouble was getting worse, Rizal decided to go home. But Paciano told him through a letter that they lost the court case against the Dominicans in the Philippines, and they intended to bring the case to Madrid. This prompted Jose to go to Madrid instead to look for a lawyer and influential people who would defend there the Calamba tenants.

In Madrid

Rizal traveled to Madrid in August 1890. Along with his lawyer, Marcelo H. del Pilar, he tried to seek justice for his family but could not find any influential Spaniard who could help them.

In 1890, Rizal also met in Madrid the Filipino student Edilberto Evangelista. Perhaps sensing his potential, Rizal counseled Evangelista to take engineering in Belgium. Upon Rizal's advice, Evangelista thus matriculated at the University of Ghent, one of the world's leading engineering schools then. Rizal's suggestion proved fruitful as Evangelista later finished civil engineering and architecture with highest honors. Some European companies offered him rewarding positions, but he turned them down for wanting to serve his country instead ("Edilberto Evangelista," 2013). (More interesting information about Evangelista's life and his relation with Rizal are available in Appendix O: "Rizal's Relations with Other Filipino Patriots and Heroes.")



'Henerai Luna': Rizal once
Rizal challenged his friend
Antonio Luna to a duel
(OurHappySchool.com)

Rizal encountered many adversities and tribulations in Madrid. He heard that his family was forced to leave their land in Calamba, and some family members were even deported to far places. One day, Rizal challenged his friend Antonio Luna to a duel when he (Luna), being unsuccessful in seeking Nellie Boustead's love, gave negative comments on the lady. Rizal also dared to a duel Wenceslao Retana of the anti-Filipino newspaper *La Epoca* who wrote that Rizal's family was not paying its land rent. Both duels were fortunately aborted—Luna became Rizal's good friend again while Retana even became Rizal's eventual first non-Filipino biographer. (For Rizal's friendship and rivalry with Antonio Luna, read Appendix O: "Rizal's Relations with Other Filipino Patriots and Heroes.")

In Madrid, Rizal also heard the news of Leonor Rivera's marriage to the Englishman Henry Kipping who was the choice of Leonor's mother. As if "misfortunes" were not enough, there also emerged the Del Pilar-Rizal rivalry for leadership in the "*Asociacion Hispano Filipino*". The supposedly healthy election for a leader ("Responsible") produced unpleasant split among the Filipinos in Madrid (the Rizalistas vs. the Pilaristas). Rizal thus decided to leave Madrid, lest his presence results in more serious factions among Filipinos in Madrid.

In Biarritz, Paris, and Brussels

Rizal proceeded to take a more-than-a-month vacation in Biarritz, a tourist town in southwestern France noted for its mild climate and sand beaches. Arriving there in February 1891, Rizal was welcomed as a family guest in the house of the Bousteds, especially by Nellie with whom he later had a serious, but failed, romantic relationship. (For Rizal-and-Nellie's love story, read Appendix Q: "Jose Rizal's Lovers in the Foreign Lands.")



Nellie Bousted: Described by OurHappySchool.com as 'Rizal's almost wife.' (positivelyfilipino.com)

In Biarritz, he continued to work on his *El Fili* and completed its manuscript on March 29, the eve of his departure for Paris. Valentin Ventura hosted his short stay in Paris, and the Jacobies, especially Petite Suzanne, cordially welcomed his arrival in Brussels in April 1891. In Brussels, Rizal revised and prepared for printing his second novel until the end of May. By June 1891, he was already looking for a printing firm to print the *El Filibusterismo*.

In Ghent

Rizal went to Ghent in July 1891 because the cost of printing in the place was cheaper. He lived in a low-cost boarding house where he had a roommate Jose Alejandro, an engineering student in the University of Ghent. Tightening their belts, they rented a room exclusive of breakfast. They bought a box of biscuit, counted the contents, and computed for their daily ration for a month. In just 15 days, Alejandro had eaten up all his shares whereas Rizal frugally limited himself to his daily allocation.

The publisher F. Meyer-Van Loo Press, No. 66 Viaanderen Street agreed to print the *El Fili* on an installment basis. Despite pawning all his jewels and living tightfistedly, Rizal ran out of funds, and the printing had to be suspended on August 6. But through Valentin Ventura's "salvific" act, the "*El Filibusterismo*" came off the press on September 18, 1891. Two weeks after, he visited Paris for the last time to bid goodbye to his friends and compatriots.

In Hong Kong and Sandakan

In October 1891, Rizal left Europe for Hong Kong onboard the ship "Melbourne" on which he began writing his third (but unfinished) novel. He arrived in Hong Kong on November 20 and resided at No. 5 D' Aguilar Street, No. 2 Rednaxela Terrace. (In case you did not notice, "Rednaxela" is 'Alexander' spelled reversely).

Having escaped the friars' persecution, Don Francisco, Paciano, and Silvestre Ubaldo (Jose's brother-in-law) also arrived in Hong Kong. Shortly after, afterward Doña Teodora and children Lucia, Josefa, and Trinidad also arrived, and the Rizal family had a sort of family reunion in the Yuletide season of 1891.

In Hong Kong, Jose opened a medical clinic. A Portuguese friend, Dr. Lorenzo P. Marques, helped him to get many patrons of various nationalities. His successful operation on his mother's left eye allowed her to read again.

In March 1892, he went to Sandakan (East Malaysia) aboard "Menon" to negotiate with British authorities concerning the founding of a Filipino colony in North Borneo (now called Sabah). On March 21, Rizal asked Governor-General Eulogio Despujol through a letter to allow the landless Filipinos, especially the deported Calamba tenants, to establish themselves in North Borneo. Rizal was back in Hong Kong in April 1892.

Second Homecoming



Andres Bonifacio: He attended the 'La Liga Filipina' meeting spearheaded by Rizal in Tondo, Manila (wikipedia.org)

Wanting to confer with Despujol concerning his North Borneo colonization project, Rizal left Hong Kong on June 21, 1892 along with his sister Lucia. Without his knowledge, the Spanish consul in Hong Kong sent a cablegram to Despujol stating figuratively that "the rat is in the trap" ("The Tale of Jose Rizal," 2013, para. 13). A secret case against Rizal was thus filed in Manila for an anti-religious and anti-patriotic public campaign.

Rizal and his sister arrived in Manila at noon on June 26, 1892. At 7 p.m., he was able to confer in Malacañan with Despujol who agreed to pardon his father and told him to return on June 29. He then visited his sisters and friends in Manila.

On June 27, he took a train and visited his friends in Central Luzon. He had a stopover at the Bautista mansion in Malolos, Bulacan and spent the night in the house of Evaristo Puno in Tarlac, Tarlac, about 30 kilometers away from the residence of Leonor Rivera-Kipping in Camiling. He also went to San Fernando and Bacolor, Pampanga and returned to Manila on June 28, at 5 pm. On June 29, 30, and July 3, he had other interviews with Despujol. Rizal's colonization project was rejected, but his request to lift the exile of his sisters was granted.

On the evening of July 3, Rizal spearheaded the meeting in the house of Doroteo Ongjunco on Ylaya Street, Tondo, Manila attended by at least 20 Filipinos, including Andres Bonifacio and Apolinario Mabini. Rizal explained the aims of the civic association *La Liga Filipina*. Officers were then elected, having Ambrosio Salvador as the president, thereby officially establishing the league. (More discussions on *La Liga Filipina* are available in Appendix K: "The Propaganda Movement, *La Liga Filipina*, and *Katipunan*.")

Just three days after the meeting though, Rizal was arrested during his interview with the governor-general. Despujol showed him anti-friar leaflets *Pobres Frailes* (Poor Friars) allegedly discovered in his sister Lucia's pillow cases. Imprisoned in Fort Santiago for almost ten days, Rizal was brought at 12:30 a.m. of July 14 to the steamer "Cebu." Passing through Mindoro and Panay, the vessel docked at Dapitan in Zamboanga del Norte on the evening of July 17.

Dapitan was a truly scenic place with fine beaches, for sure a soothing place for a *balikbayan* like Rizal. But Jose was not there as a tourist or a vacationer, for he was a political exile. The ship captain Delgras handed him over to the local Spanish commandant, Ricardo Carnicero—and that event signaled the start of Rizal's life as a deportee in Dapitan.

Suggested Class Activities

1. Read the first issue of *La Solidaridad* and analyze the aims stated therein. (Alternately, read "Jose Rizal's Essays and Articles" in OurHappySchool.com to learn about Rizal's articles published in *La Solidaridad*.)
2. Assessment: Make a written document-analysis worksheet about the first issue of *La Solidaridad* or "Jose Rizal's Essays and Articles."
3. Class Discussion
 - a. Explain the principle of assimilation advocated by the *Propaganda Movement*.
 - b. Appraise Rizal's relationship with the other Propagandists.
 - c. Analyze Rizal's growth as a propagandist and (later) his disavowal of assimilation. (Research for proofs for this claim.)

E-Learning Assignment

Interactive Online Activity:

1. Look for the article "Jose Rizal's Bitter Sweet Life in Dapitan" at www.OurHappySchool.com.
2. In the comment section below the article, write this question: "If you were Jose Rizal, would you sanction Andres Bonifacio's plan to launch a revolution against the Spanish colonizers? Why or Why not?" Use hash-tags #RizalInDapitan #RizalandBonifacio #[YourSchool].
3. Invite at least five friends (not from your school) to answer the question by leaving a remark in the comment section. Print your conversation thread. Submit the printout to your professor.

Evaluation

I. Multiple-Choice Type

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- A 1. The Japanese novelist and human rights fighter Rizal befriended onboard the "Belgic" in April 1888.
 - a. Tetcho Suehiro
 - b. Jiro Yamashita
 - c. Hiro Muramoto
 - d. Akihiro Matsunaga
- D 2. The venue of the meeting in which Rizal explained the aims of the civic association *La Liga Filipina*
 - a. House of Apolinario Mabini
 - b. Dr. Lorenzo P. Marques
 - c. House of Governor-General Eulogio Despujol
 - d. House of Doroteo Ongjunco
- F 3. Rizal formed this temporary social club which brought together Filipinos witnessing the exposition.
 - a. Glee Club
 - b. Kidlat Club
 - c. Science Club
 - d. Unity Club
- D 4. Rizal lived in the Spanish legation in Tokyo upon his invitation.
 - a. Pardo de Tavera
 - b. Ambrosio Salvador
 - c. F. Meyer-Van Loo
 - d. Juan Perez Caballero

- B 5. This is where Rizal revised and prepared for printing his second novel.
- a. Madrid c. Paris
b. Brussels d. Barcelona
- A 6. The publisher that agreed to print the *El Fili* on an installment basis
- a. F. Meyer-Van Loo c. Silvestre Ubaldo
b. Valentine Venture d. Lorenzo Marques
- C 7. Rizal's friend who helped him to have many patrons for his medical clinic in Hong Kong
- a. Jose Basa c. Dr. Lorenzo P. Marques
b. Maximo Viola d. Wenceslao Retana
- C 8. The man who described our national hero as "a pearl of a man" (*una perla de hombre*).
- a. Ferdinand Blumentritt c. Dr. Reinhold Rost
b. Henry Kipping d. Crisostomo Ibarra
- D 9. The country where Rizal met Marcelo H. del Pilar for the first time
- a. Singapore c. France
b. China d. Spain
- A 10. Rizal manually copied and annotated this rare book, which is available in the British Museum.
- a. *Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas* c. *Noli Me Tangere*
b. *Count of Monte Cristo* d. *El Filibusterismo*

II. True or False

Write T if the statement is True; F if false.

- F 1. Through Valentin Ventura's "salvific" act, the *Noli Me Tangere* came off the press on September 18, 1891.
- T 2. Rizal witnessed the Universal Exposition of Paris, with its greatest attraction the Eiffel Tower.
- T 3. Rizal saw the Statue of Liberty symbolizing freedom and democracy at the Bedloe Island.
- F 4. In London, Rizal boarded at the Boustead residence where he was lovingly served by Nellie, the daughter of his landlord.

- F 5. Jose stayed in Dapitan as a tourist and vacationer.
- F 6. Carnicero showed Rizal anti-friar leaflets *Pobres Frailes* (Poor Friars) which were allegedly discovered in his sister Lucia's pillow cases.
- I 7. Marcelo del Pilar became the honorary president of the patriotic society *Asociacion La Solidaridad* (Solidaridad Association).
- I 8. The ship captain Delgras handed Rizal over to the local Spanish commandant, Ricardo Carnicero, in Dapitan.
- F 9. In 1892, aboard "Menon," Rizal went to Sandakan to confer with British authorities as regards the founding of a Filipino colony in North Borneo.
- I 10. Valentin Ventura hosted Rizal's short stay in Paris.

III. Essay

1. Was Rizal just a plain *lakwatsero* or did he have significant missions for traveling? Defend your answer.

2. What do you think prompted Rizal to travel to different places, such as Europe, Asia, and America?

3. Cite some of the benefits Rizal attained from his travels around the world.

4. In your opinion, what can we get from traveling?
